



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

it is termed—that is, by first rubbing the article under examination upon the stone, its appearance forms some criterion; and, as a further test, a drop of acid, of known strength, is let fall upon it, and its effect upon the metal denotes its value.

29. Blood-stone is a very hard, compact variety of hematite iron ore, which, when reduced to a suitable form, fixed into a handle, and well polished, forms the best description of burnisher for producing a high lustre on gilt coat-buttons, which is performed in the turning-lathe by the Birmingham manufacturers. The gold on china ware is burnished by its means. Burnishers are likewise formed of agate and flint; the former substance is preferred by bookbinders, and the latter for gilding on wood, as picture-frames, &c.

---

*Additions made by direction of the COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS to Part II. Vol. XLIX.*

Page 92, line 9, *after* placed, *add* which stopcocks must be alternately open and shut as the vessel to which each is attached comes in its turn to be the uppermost or undermost.

Page 111, *after* the description of Mr Whitelaw's method of feeding a high-pressure boiler, *add*—

Another method of effecting the same purpose, illustrated by a drawing, was proposed by Mr. Whitelaw, of which the following is an abstract:—

A small iron vessel is attached to the outside of the steam-boiler at the height at which the water ought to stand within the boiler. From this vessel proceed

two open pipes, one to the top and the other to the bottom of the boiler. It is evident, therefore, that the water will stand at the same level in the iron vessel and in the boiler. This iron vessel opens into a chest, and the chest into the hot-water pipe. A valve opening into the iron vessel separates this latter from the chest, and another valve opening into the chest separates this latter from the hot-water pipe. These valves are opened alternately by means of a wiper connected with the engine. Now, suppose the chest to be empty, it is evident that water will flow from the hot-water pipe into it as soon as the valve which separates the two is opened, and that the water will pass entirely or in part into the iron vessel, and thence into the boiler, as soon as the valve between the chest and the iron vessel is open, and that this will continue till the level of the water in the boiler is as high as the top of the chest: in this latter case, it is evident that no water can run out of the chest into the boiler till by evaporation the level of the water in the boiler is reduced below that of the water in the iron vessel.